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COUNTRY Rumania
TOPIC 1. Rumanian Troops and Military Installations in Campina, Rasnov, Lugoj, Radauti and Sebes Alba
2. Registrations for the Draft and the Induction of Rumanians

EVALUATION see below PLACE OBTAINED 25X1C

DATE OF CONTENT 25X1C

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REFERENCES 25X1A

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 25X1C

REMARKS

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1. In 1950 and 1951, wooden barracks buildings for military purposes were built in Campina (R 45/X 42). Most of them were on the northern perimeter of the town. Their number there was estimated at 15. They were still under construction in September 1951. Young Rumanian soldiers whom source believed to be infantry troops, were noticed in the wooden buildings in the northern sector of the town prior to September 1951. No artillery pieces or armored vehicles were seen. Units at company strength equipped with rifles and practice targets were frequently seen marching to the airfield where the gliding field was used as drill grounds. Rumanian sentries stood guard at the oil refinery. No Soviet troops were observed at the post. The barracks installation in Campina was converted into an elementary school in 1945. A Rumanian recruiting office, Cerc de recrutare, was in the town hall. Source knew that young men of the 1930 and 1931 class were inducted into the Rumanian Army during 1951.
2. In 1949 and 1951, low temporary barracks buildings for Rumanian mountain infantrymen were under construction in the vicinity of Rasnov (R 35/X 27). Prior to October 1951, source observed a compound along the winding road from Rasnov to Predeal (R 35/X 36) in the hills about 15 km southeast of Rasnov. The mountain infantry troops quartered there wore greenish uniforms, berets with the state escutcheon, tightly fitting trousers and mountain boots. Soldiers of the unit were frequently seen practicing climbing in the hills southeast of the town. Rasnov residents estimated the strength of the unit at four to six companies. (1)
3. Prior to 12 December, a prewar barracks installation referred to as Mountain Infantry Barracks was situated on the southeast perimeter of Lugoj (R 25/U 50)

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and the northeastern side of the road to Caransebes (R 25/2 77). Residents said that the installation quartered a training unit. (2) Rumanian soldiers seen there wore olive uniforms with berets, tightly fitting trousers and mountain boots. A group of 40 soldiers equipped with skis was seen marching out of the installation in December 1951. Fellow workers of source from a silk mill stated that men of the 1931 class in Lugoj were inducted into the army in October 1951. At the same time, men of the 1933 class in the silk mill were registered for the draft; only those who were active members of youth organizations or had an outstanding athletic record were registered. It was rumored that these draftees were to furnish officer candidate replacements. (6)

4. Prior to the beginning of December 1951, an old infantry barracks was located 300 to 400 meters from the main railroad station in Radauti (47° 50'N 25° 54'E). Residents of Radauti stated that the installation was occupied by Rumanian infantry. (3) Men of the 1931 and 1933 class from the vicinity of Radauti were inducted into the army in September 1951. Source stated that, beginning 1949, members of two classes were inducted into the army every year. Rumanian soldiers received their mail [redacted] There were hardly any troops on furlough. (6)

5. Prior to 14 December 1951, no military installation or troops were observed in Sighisoara (R 36/R 74). Only a very few Rumanian soldiers were noticed in town. (4) The 1931 class was registered for the draft in May 1951. Rumanians were inducted into the army and Germans for labor service. No information was obtained regarding the employment of the Hungarian minority. The Rumanians of the 1931 class who had been registered in May 1951 were inducted in the fall of 1951. A German relative of source who was drafted in the spring of 1951 was still waiting for his induction in the fall of the same year. (6)

6. Prior to mid-1949, source knew of an old barracks installation referred to as the Hussar Barracks on the eastern perimeter of Sebes Alba (R 26/2 32) on either side of a road leading to a village. The installation was occupied by Rumanian troops. No other military installation in Sebes Alba was known to source.
7. According to rumors among Medias (R 36/R 44) residents, an ammunition factory or storage depot was located near Gopsa Mica (R 36/R 33). The installation was also called powder factory. No detailed information on its location was obtained. (5)
8. Conferring with the repatriation commission in Bucharest about her resettling affairs in December 1951, source learned that the chief of the repatriation commission was named Petruc (fnu) and was referred to as major general. Petruc wore civilian clothes during duty hours; was obliging and had good manners.

Comments.

- (1) The construction of new temporary buildings in the valleys south of Rasnov was reported as early as July 1951. [redacted] The troops observed in the present report doubtlessly belong to a mountain infantry unit, presumably a battalion. 25X1A
- (2) According to previous reports, Lugoj is heavily occupied by Rumanian units. A Rumanian infantry regiment was said to have been transferred to the Lugoj-Caransebes area from Timisoara in August 1950. [redacted] 25X1A
- (3) The information contradicts previous statements by another resettler who, in July 1951, reported that, except for a border guard unit, no troops were stationed in Radauti. It is possible that the infantry unit mentioned in the present report is this border guard unit. 25X1A
- (4) The information confirms the statements of another resettler. [redacted]

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- (5) This information confirms a refugee who reported in September 1948 that a central ammunition depot was located in Consa Vica, from which smaller ammunition dumps in Transylvania were supplied.
- (6) As to Rumanian methods of induction nothing definite can be reported to date. It appears that men of two classes are being drafted every spring and fall. It is believed that components of the 1929 and 1930 classes were inducted in the fall of 1950; components of the 1930 and 1931 classes in the spring of 1951; and components of the 1931 class, and, possibly, the 1932 class in the fall of 1951. This method may have been introduced to reduce the age of induction and, thus, to cause Rumanian procedures to conform to Soviet Hungarian and Polish procedures.

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